

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-----|-------|----|-------------------------|
| No. 5220 | 號十二百二千五第 | 日八十二月六年戌甲治國 | HONGKONG, MONDAY, 10th AUGUST, 1874 | 一拜禮 | 號十月八英 | 港香 | (PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH.) |
|----------|----------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-----|-------|----|-------------------------|

Introduction

FOR SEANGHAI
THE Steamship
"CHIN KIANG."
 Hogg, Master, will be despatched for the
 Port For To-DAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P. M.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 J. H. MOSEY & Co.
 1248 Hongkong, 10th August 1874.
SINGAPORE, SIAM, AND SAIGON.
THE Steamer
"ASIA,"
 Captain Mosen, will leave for the above Ports
 To-MORROW, the 11th instant, at 3 P. M.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 AB YON, ...
 Kwong Hing Shop,
 No. 7, Praya.
 1242 Hongkong, 10th August 1874.
FOR SALE.
FRESH CALIFORNIA OATS.
 Apply to
 T. G. GIBBY,
 No. 7, Queen's Road.
 1250 Hongkong, 10th August 1874.
NOTICE.
 ALL Claims against the British Ship "Qui-
 tany" must be sent in to the Under-
 signed on or before MONDAY NOON, or they
 will not be recognised.
 VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
 Agents.
 1247 Hongkong, 10th August 1874.
WANTED.
 A SURGEON for the S. S. Nevada. Apply
 at the Office of The Pacific Mail
 STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
 G. D. EMBURY,
 Acting Agent.
 If 1246 Hongkong, 8th August, 1874.
COATS Landed and Stored by the Under-

& Co.

1m 1233
 J. T. BOE REED, Notary Public.
 Honolulu, 8th August, 1874.
-NOTIFICATION-
ENTERS of LAND upon the British Settlement of Shamen, Canton, are Herdby notified that the notified shamen have been duly entered upon the 4th of September, 1874, and that Lots upon which Rent shall not have been paid on or previous to that date are liable to be re-entred upon in the Name of the Crown.
CHRISTOPHER THOS. GARDNER,
Acting Proxy-Consul.
 For Majesty's Consulate.
 Canton, 21 July 1874. [Sd] 1187.
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
 THE whole of that Valuable Estate, known as **QUONGLOONG**, will be shortly offered for sale.

...ately as old material
same time will be o

to, the HOUSE and COWDONS lately co-
operated by the BORNEO COMPANY.
The sale of ANDERSON'S PATENT notice
to all parties will be given.
By order of the Trustees of
LINSEAY & CO'S ESTATE.
J. H. WASHINGTON.
of 657 Shanghai, 22nd April, 1874.

A MILLAR & CO.
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT
COPPERMITHS, BEANS, FOUNDERS,
BELL-HANGERS, AND
GAS FITTERS.

Estimates, for WATER SUPPLIES from WELLS
or GOVERNMENT MAINS.

Do. for WELL SINKING.
Do. for GAS SERVICES.

FOR SALE.
PLUMBERS' and GAS FITTERS' FIT-
TINGS of all descriptions.
RUBBER WELDED BASINS, WATER
COCKETS, URINALS, Stop and Bit COCKS,
Stench TRAPS, SOLDIERS, &c.
COPPER BASINS, BRACKETS, LAMPS,
CHIMNEYS, GLOBES.
Green, Gold, and RED LAQUERS.

Lead, Brass, and Copper

Galvanized Iron PIPES and FITTINGS, all
sized.
**LIFT and FORCE PUMPS, Ships' FIRE
ENGINE.**
PUMPS and Pump GEAR of every description
to order.
LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS Fixed.
GAS BRACKETS and CHANDELIERS
repaired and relacquered.
**PLUMBING and GAS FITTING RE-
PAIRS** punctually attended to.
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
— RONGKONG.
if 953 22nd June, 1874.
A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR.
BEG to announce that they have just re-
ceived direct from the makers a stock of
PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.
if 676 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.
**JOHN SKINNER, SAN FRANCISCO-
CALIFORNIA.**
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition;
W. Easton's Game and Sporting Powder; Lake
Superior and Pacific Fine Company's, Safety
Fuse. if 925 June 15

BRITISH SHIP TAX

LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of the following Goods are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned, and to take immediate delivery at their risk and expense:—

HC in diamond, 1/75 } 75 cases Bottled BEER.
Foobow }

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.

1237 Hongkong, 6th August, 1874.

BRITISH SHIP TAYPSING, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co
1163 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1874.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for Counter-signature, and take immediate delivery: This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Ex = "Donnai," 2m
135. 3

Hongkong, 20 cases Colour
Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, and is the best and most complete work of the kind ever published in Hong Kong.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON

AND

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE

AT THE PEAK.

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAG

DESIGNED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK.

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA.

ALSO, BY

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

HONGKONG.

besides other local information and

statistics corrected to date of publication,

tending to make this work in every way

valuable for Public, Mercantile, and

General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two

Forms, Complete at \$5, or with the

List of Residents, Post-Directories, Maps, &c.,

at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily

Press Office, or to the following Agents—

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

Messrs. J. P. & Co., 21, 23, & 25, Cross

Street, Hong Kong.

posed to differ with the choice which the Government has made. It has been clearly proved that we do not want water, and although for the reasons already mentioned this cannot be ground for refraining from expending the customary amount of money in the Colony, we are inclined to think that it would be better, instead of waterworks, to spend upon fireworks. The latter would be just as useful, and we should get much more fun for our money.

The stock of tea in London, on the 5th instant, was 55,000,000 lbs.

A telegram from London, dated 4th instant, quotes the Bank rate of discount at 4 per cent.

The prospects of the coming harvest throughout Bengal and Bihar are most favourable.

We are informed, by wire, that deliveries of tea during the last month, in London, have been 14,000,000 lbs.

Mr. John Gervais, first clerk in the Registrar-General's office, is appointed Marriage Registrar for the Colony.

The Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 12 per cent, and the Bank of India 8 per cent.

The N. C. Daily News of the 4th instant states that Mr. Avery, the United States Minister, was expected by the next American mail.

We hear that a telegram has been received, stating that the R. M. S. ship, *Albatross*, bringing on the next English mail, was to leave Singapore on Saturday morning.

By wire we are informed that the stock of Malacca opium in Bombay on the 1st instant was 1,100 chests; prices were, R. 1,800 each, and L. 1,332 credit.

At the Periodical Biddings in London, on the 5th instant, for Government Bills on India, £455,000 were offered to Government, £44,000 to Bombay, and £1,000 to Madras.

By cable, we learn that the imports of silk to the United Kingdom, in the first half of 1874, were valued at £4,800,000, and the exports at £2,300,000.

The Special Ordinance, granting a pension to Mr. John Simpson, son of the late John Simpson, is announced in the *Saturday's Gazette* as approved by the House of Commons.

The *Times* of India says:—On the evening of the 2nd inst., a small steamer, named *Albatross*, was wrecked on the rocks off the coast of the N.W., a little above the horizon.

We publish further on an interesting account which has been forwarded by a correspondent of the founding of the steamer *Albatross*, and the loss of her crew, during the typhoon which occurred on the 2nd inst.

A serious accident happened at the Salton River on Saturday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock. A steamer, not being able to sleep, went into the river, and when there, he became wrecked on the rocks, and all over the river a depth of 100 feet, receiving serious injuries. He was picked up by those attracted by his cries, and sent to the hospital by the police.

The British steamer *Douglas*, which left this for the coast ports yesterday morning, with a large steam launch on her deck, the launch was taken on by her, and she then proceeded on her voyage.

A very high sea hit the deck forward, and the launch was taken on by her, and she then proceeded on her voyage.

The Band of H.M.'s 80th Regiment will perform this evening at 7 p.m.

Quick March, "Her Bright Smile," *Murdoch*.

Overture, "The Beautiful Gull," *Suppes*.

Quadrille, "La Fille De Madame," *Lozco*.

Grand Selection, "Orpheus," *Offenbach*.

Polka, "God Save the Queen."

The District Commissioner of the N. C. Daily News writes under date of July 27th, that these were the most unpleasant rumors of another invasion of Hong Kong, which is now being taken up by the public mind. Little attention was paid to it at first, though it is understood it has been the subject of official correspondence amongst the Consular body.

The District Commissioner states that at the date of the departure of the French mail, similar rumors were current there among the Chinese.

We trust, however, that they may prove groundless, as other mail rumors have been proved to be unfounded since the invasion of 1870, and have proved without foundation.

From the above paper we reproduce, further on, some very interesting particulars as to the French invasion of Hong Kong, and the efforts of the British Government to repel it.

The French Government has ordered a large number of troops to be sent to Hong Kong, and the British Government has ordered a large number of troops to be sent to Hong Kong.

On Saturday, a deputation of the Committee of the Hong Kong Association visited upon H.E. the Governor. The visit was chiefly of a complimentary character, the old band having retired and the new members writing upon Sir Arthur Kennedy to tender their respects. The formal part of the proceedings being concluded, and the deputation having addressed the new Committee a few words of advice as to the management of the Hospital, a conversation took place upon the subject of the French invasion of Hong Kong.

It is of interest to note that this important matter was introduced by the Chinese themselves, so that it would appear that the native traders feel the necessity of some such protection as has been long been given by Europeans. There were altogether twenty-four Chinese present, representing the leading native mercantile firms in the Colony.

THE BLOCKADE OF HONGKONG.

We annex the Memorial on the above subject as finally decided upon by the Committee of the Hong Kong Association.

TO THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE COLONY.

The Memorial of the undersigned, members of the Hong Kong Association, in relation to the blockade of Hong Kong, is as follows:

1. That the trade of the Colony of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

2. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

3. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

4. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

5. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

6. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

7. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

8. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

9. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

10. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

11. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

12. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

13. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

14. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

15. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

16. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

17. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

18. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

19. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

20. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

21. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

22. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

23. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

24. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

25. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

26. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

27. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

28. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

29. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

30. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

31. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

32. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

33. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

34. That the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire, and that the blockade of Hong Kong is a source of great importance to the British Empire.

The defendant was fined 100 cents, and Mr. Parker was told to pay the cost of the boy before the Hon. C. J. Smith, who may give instructions as to how to do with him.

A young man, named Mr. Parker, was again sent to gaol for seven days, charged by Chinese constable No. 181 with stealing out of a box of clothes belonging to Mr. Parker, and a constable named Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, was also sent to gaol for seven days.

A complaint was made on the 28th inst. from Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, and a constable named Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, was also sent to gaol for seven days.

The defendant was fined 100 cents, and Mr. Parker was told to pay the cost of the boy before the Hon. C. J. Smith, who may give instructions as to how to do with him.

A young man, named Mr. Parker, was again sent to gaol for seven days, charged by Chinese constable No. 181 with stealing out of a box of clothes belonging to Mr. Parker, and a constable named Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, was also sent to gaol for seven days.

The defendant was fined 100 cents, and Mr. Parker was told to pay the cost of the boy before the Hon. C. J. Smith, who may give instructions as to how to do with him.

A complaint was made on the 28th inst. from Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, and a constable named Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, was also sent to gaol for seven days.

The defendant was fined 100 cents, and Mr. Parker was told to pay the cost of the boy before the Hon. C. J. Smith, who may give instructions as to how to do with him.

A young man, named Mr. Parker, was again sent to gaol for seven days, charged by Chinese constable No. 181 with stealing out of a box of clothes belonging to Mr. Parker, and a constable named Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, was also sent to gaol for seven days.

The defendant was fined 100 cents, and Mr. Parker was told to pay the cost of the boy before the Hon. C. J. Smith, who may give instructions as to how to do with him.

A complaint was made on the 28th inst. from Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, and a constable named Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, was also sent to gaol for seven days.

The defendant was fined 100 cents, and Mr. Parker was told to pay the cost of the boy before the Hon. C. J. Smith, who may give instructions as to how to do with him.

A young man, named Mr. Parker, was again sent to gaol for seven days, charged by Chinese constable No. 181 with stealing out of a box of clothes belonging to Mr. Parker, and a constable named Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, was also sent to gaol for seven days.

The defendant was fined 100 cents, and Mr. Parker was told to pay the cost of the boy before the Hon. C. J. Smith, who may give instructions as to how to do with him.

A complaint was made on the 28th inst. from Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, and a constable named Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, was also sent to gaol for seven days.

The defendant was fined 100 cents, and Mr. Parker was told to pay the cost of the boy before the Hon. C. J. Smith, who may give instructions as to how to do with him.

A young man, named Mr. Parker, was again sent to gaol for seven days, charged by Chinese constable No. 181 with stealing out of a box of clothes belonging to Mr. Parker, and a constable named Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, was also sent to gaol for seven days.

The defendant was fined 100 cents, and Mr. Parker was told to pay the cost of the boy before the Hon. C. J. Smith, who may give instructions as to how to do with him.

A complaint was made on the 28th inst. from Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, and a constable named Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, was also sent to gaol for seven days.

The defendant was fined 100 cents, and Mr. Parker was told to pay the cost of the boy before the Hon. C. J. Smith, who may give instructions as to how to do with him.

A young man, named Mr. Parker, was again sent to gaol for seven days, charged by Chinese constable No. 181 with stealing out of a box of clothes belonging to Mr. Parker, and a constable named Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, was also sent to gaol for seven days.

The defendant was fined 100 cents, and Mr. Parker was told to pay the cost of the boy before the Hon. C. J. Smith, who may give instructions as to how to do with him.

A complaint was made on the 28th inst. from Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, and a constable named Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, was also sent to gaol for seven days.

The defendant was fined 100 cents, and Mr. Parker was told to pay the cost of the boy before the Hon. C. J. Smith, who may give instructions as to how to do with him.

A young man, named Mr. Parker, was again sent to gaol for seven days, charged by Chinese constable No. 181 with stealing out of a box of clothes belonging to Mr. Parker, and a constable named Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, was also sent to gaol for seven days.

The defendant was fined 100 cents, and Mr. Parker was told to pay the cost of the boy before the Hon. C. J. Smith, who may give instructions as to how to do with him.

A complaint was made on the 28th inst. from Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, and a constable named Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, was also sent to gaol for seven days.

The defendant was fined 100 cents, and Mr. Parker was told to pay the cost of the boy before the Hon. C. J. Smith, who may give instructions as to how to do with him.

A young man, named Mr. Parker, was again sent to gaol for seven days, charged by Chinese constable No. 181 with stealing out of a box of clothes belonging to Mr. Parker, and a constable named Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, was also sent to gaol for seven days.

The defendant was fined 100 cents, and Mr. Parker was told to pay the cost of the boy before the Hon. C. J. Smith, who may give instructions as to how to do with him.

A complaint was made on the 28th inst. from Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, and a constable named Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, was also sent to gaol for seven days.

The defendant was fined 100 cents, and Mr. Parker was told to pay the cost of the boy before the Hon. C. J. Smith, who may give instructions as to how to do with him.

A young man, named Mr. Parker, was again sent to gaol for seven days, charged by Chinese constable No. 181 with stealing out of a box of clothes belonging to Mr. Parker, and a constable named Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, was also sent to gaol for seven days.

The defendant was fined 100 cents, and Mr. Parker was told to pay the cost of the boy before the Hon. C. J. Smith, who may give instructions as to how to do with him.

A complaint was made on the 28th inst. from Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, and a constable named Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, was also sent to gaol for seven days.

The defendant was fined 100 cents, and Mr. Parker was told to pay the cost of the boy before the Hon. C. J. Smith, who may give instructions as to how to do with him.

A young man, named Mr. Parker, was again sent to gaol for seven days, charged by Chinese constable No. 181 with stealing out of a box of clothes belonging to Mr. Parker, and a constable named Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, was also sent to gaol for seven days.

The defendant was fined 100 cents, and Mr. Parker was told to pay the cost of the boy before the Hon. C. J. Smith, who may give instructions as to how to do with him.

A complaint was made on the 28th inst. from Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, and a constable named Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, was also sent to gaol for seven days.

The defendant was fined 100 cents, and Mr. Parker was told to pay the cost of the boy before the Hon. C. J. Smith, who may give instructions as to how to do with him.

A young man, named Mr. Parker, was again sent to gaol for seven days, charged by Chinese constable No. 181 with stealing out of a box of clothes belonging to Mr. Parker, and a constable named Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, was also sent to gaol for seven days.

The defendant was fined 100 cents, and Mr. Parker was told to pay the cost of the boy before the Hon. C. J. Smith, who may give instructions as to how to do with him.

A complaint was made on the 28th inst. from Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, and a constable named Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, was also sent to gaol for seven days.

The defendant was fined 100 cents, and Mr. Parker was told to pay the cost of the boy before the Hon. C. J. Smith, who may give instructions as to how to do with him.

A young man, named Mr. Parker, was again sent to gaol for seven days, charged by Chinese constable No. 181 with stealing out of a box of clothes belonging to Mr. Parker, and a constable named Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, was also sent to gaol for seven days.

The defendant was fined 100 cents, and Mr. Parker was told to pay the cost of the boy before the Hon. C. J. Smith, who may give instructions as to how to do with him.

A complaint was made on the 28th inst. from Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, and a constable named Mr. Parker, who was charged with the box of clothes, was also sent to gaol for seven days.

The defendant was fined 100 cents, and Mr. Parker was told to pay the cost of the boy before the Hon. C. J. Smith, who may give instructions as to how to do with him.

A young man, named Mr. Parker,

